ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

DITERRITING INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.

The Belgian screw steamer Constitution, 2 200 tune, the borse power, E. Pou in, Commander, rrived at this port at 5 p. m., yeste day. The C. left Antwerp on the 12th of March, and South ampton on the 17th a p. m. Had heavy gales f om the south-west coming ent of the Channel, and the remainder of the voyage winds from south to north-west, with moderate weather. Pareb 27, passed a large looberg in lat. 450 5', lon. 46° W. According to thermom-trical observation, muhave passed large bergs or floes to the southward the night before, and to the north ward the night fo lowing. Poggy weather and variable. Passengers in cabin, 80; steerage 488. Crew, 94-all well. Has no yeasel to

The steamship Asia from New-York, and the In diana from Portland, both arrived at Leverpool on the March.

The Overland Mail had arrived in London, bringing errespondence and papers from Hong King to 30th January, Calcutta 7th February, and Bombay 16th

Pebruary. The Hong Kong correspondent of The London Times

As we were writing our last advices, on the 15th inst, there was a report that an attempt had been made to peison a large portion of the commanity, arsenic having been mixed with the bread at one of the principal bakeries of the prace. This proved to be the case, and several hundred people suffered from esting the bread, but we are happ to add we have heard of no fatal consequences though many are still suffering from the circle. We believe it is agreed among the medical men. fects. We believe it is agreed among the medical men that the consequences were not far at owing to the large quantity of arsenic used, which acted generally as a violent emetic. The head man of the bakers, known a Allum, left per steamer for Macao carly in the morning of the day the occurrence took place. There was some delay on the part of Government in sending after him, but a foreign gentleman, a sufferer from the stroitous attempt, chartered a steamer and succeeded in capturing Allum before he got on shore at Macao. He was brought back here and histrial and that of several of the men that were employed on the premises, comes was brought back here and his trial and that of several of the men that were employed on the premises, comes on at the ressions now sitting. The man, from the first, has asserted his innocence, but it is a significant fact that the Chinese steward, who was on board the small river steamer Thistle, when she was captared, and the foreigners murdered, and whose evidence was most conflicting at the inquest, was the person employed to see to the delivering of the bread that

After this act of the Chinese, there was a strong feeling in favor of the Course, there was a strong feeling in favor of martial law being established; and the advisability of such a course was recommended to Sir John Bawring by those on whom we have to depend for the recurity of the place, and who have not an over strong force at their disposal. His Excellency over strong force at their disposal. His Excellence disinclined to have any interference with his au

over quietly here, but apprehensions are cutertained that some mischief is intended against the place.

"We hear of a large number of boa's and junks be log collected in the nighburhood for the purpose of an attack. The force in the harbor is no doubt sufficient

attack. The force in the harbor is no doubt sufficient to repel any Chinese fleet, but we have a very small number of men to meet an attack on land. One regiment is not sufficient for the service of this place in an emergency like the present.

"The community is on the alert, and with the precantionary measures that are in force, it is to be hoped any meditated attack will be prevented.

"An application made to the Governor General of India for a regiment to be sent out here, we understand has been refused.

India for a regiment to be sent out here, we understand, has been refused.

"The French ships are anchored at the head of the Bay. Her Majesty's ship Calcutta is at the west. The United States ship Levant is also in the harbor. Since the teamer's chartered by the Government move about the barbor at night.

"In consequence of a report brought in by the American steamer Lily, that a number of junks and make boats were off Lintin, and had attempted to intercept her, the United States steamer San Jacinto had seene out to look after them.

gone out to look after them.
"The want of a steamer to cruise constantly in the neighborhood is now much feit, there being none avail-

beignorhood is now mach tell, and the same being for the service at present.

"Commissioner Yeh has addressed Dr. Parker, the United States Minister, asking him why he has not awdered American subjects and American ships of war away from Hoog Kong, to be clear of the present troubles. We have not heard of Dr. Parker's reply. troubles. We have not heard of Dr. Parker's reply.

"There was a report from Shangbao that an Imperial
Commissioner from Pekin was expected to come do wn
here shouly to arrange matters at Caston. This is
premature. A Tariar general, with about forty attendants, come down from Shanghae in the American
steamer Antelope, and went on at once to Canton via
Macao, passing through this place unawares to the
authoritie.

At Canton, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, owing "At Canton, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, owing to the demands unde upon him for the security of this place, has been obliged to withdraw the forces from the Garden, the Dutch Folly and Brd's Nest Fort, and opposite the foreign ground. He has taken up a position in the Tectotum Fort in the Macao passage. It is to be hoped he will be able to maintain this post and been onen, the river, which the Chinage, are nature. keep open the river, which the Chinese are making great efferts to block up. They have now a very large fleet of war-junks and beats congregated on the river, and which are daily increasing.

"Before the Dutch Folly was evacuated the city

"Before the Dutch Folly was evacuated the chy
was heavily sombarced from it.

"On our forces leaving the Garden, the church and
boat house were at once set fire to by the Chiu-se

"On the 12th inst., as her Majesty's steamer Sampren was on her way up the river, she fell in with a
large fleet of junks, which she engaged for some time,
but could not follow them up the creeks. The steamer
was hulled by numerous shot, and the Chinese pilot,
who was in the British service throughout the last war,
was kiled.

"The junks which engaged the Sampson were seen the other day up the creeks when the Encounter was soming down, but although the steamer anchored of the place they would not come out. The want of boats of light draught of water is a great drawback. Admiral Seymour is at present here, waiting the arrival of the mail. It is reported that the Viceroys, under whose jurisdiction are the four Consular ports to the northward, have received dispatches from Pekin to the effect that they are not to interfere with the quarrel at Canton, and so far quietness prevails along the coast. From Foo Chow our dates are to the 20th itst. Teas were arriving slowly, and extreme prices were being paid. Several chops of Congou had been taken at 14 ms s, the quality of which was not better than that of teas bought in October last for 8 tasis. The settle ments were 14,600 chests Congou to 9,23 taxis, and 1,600 half chests of Oolongs at 9½ to 12½ tasis. Two vessels had left for England and three were on the berth. The American ship Golden Racer, laden with timber for Shanghae, struck on a rock at the entrance of the Min, and became a total wreek; the crew were saved. Some was ki led.
"The junks which engaged the Sampson were seen and became a total wreck; the crew were saved. Some attempt to introduce the Mexican dellar into current use was made by the authorities, but we have yet to

nee was made by the authorities, but we have yet to see with what result."

From The Overland Friend of China of Jan. 17.

"On Menday morning, at daylight armed bodies left the ships, for the purpose of setting fire to the western suburbe of Canton—a measure which, if before carried out might have tended to show the Chinece we arrived out might have tended to show the Chinece we arrived out might have tended to show the Chinece we are now determined to give them their deserts, and have checked that course of obstinacy which they appear bent on pursuing. The Encounter's p-ople landed at the Shameer Fort, the Barracouta's at Howqua's Packhouses, the Niger's and the Folly's took the houge between the remains of the old fire and Factory Creek, while the shore party walked into Carpenter square and while the shore party walked into Carpenter square and streets in that direction. The whole thing was so unexpected that the Chinese found the place in a blaze before they could realize it. Unfortunately, some of the 55th's party went too far back, and unexpectedly found the same of the could realize it. found themselves assailed by stones and fire-arms from the city wall. Three of our men being knocked do va. the braves frushed on them and in an instant cut teels heads off. Fortunstely, though wounded in two places and faint, the third made a run for it, and succeeded in and faint, the third made a run for it, and succeeded in escaping to the rest of the party, five of whom, including an officer, were also wounded—one or two badly. The fire rose rapidly, and extended back fully a quarter of a mile, thence scattered occasionally by shot and shell from the ships and the Folly. Nor did the city escape; an extensive blaze about the Yamun following some of the Folly's carcasses.

The Bembay correspondent of The London Times, under date Feb 16, says:

"All was well with the force at Bushire up to the Calo of Tangary the date of the latest letters that have

23d of January, the date of the latest letters 23d of January, the date of the latest letters that have reached us. Secure within their intreach nents, but somewhat weary of inaction, the troops only desired that the off-repeated rumors of an impending attack apon their lines might prove true. The general health of the army was good still, with the exception of the 3d Europeans, who continued weakly. The climste was variable, but close—heat afternating with cold, hard winds, accompanied by clouds of dast. A little rain had fallen, and was gratefully welcomed. Supplies were plentiful, and the temper of the people from whom they were obtained was described as favorable to the invaders. The fear, however, that we may not be able to insure them a continued and lasting protection prevents an open declaration in our favor. Gen

THE RUSSIAN GRAND EXPEDITION AGAINST THE CIRCASSIANS.

Gerrespondence of The London Times.

PARIS March 15, 6 r. H.

The new undertakings projected by Rassia in the East form the subject of several orivale letters recently received from 8t. Petersburg. These letters concur in stating that the Government of S. Petersburg is at this moment taking active measures for a decisive campsign against the montain population of the Cancaus, in the hope of finishing, once for all, with the independent tribes which have kept her power in check and arrested the accompliahment of her designs in Aria. With that object, great preparations are on foct and orders have been sent to the troops who were exheloned on the stores of the Caspian and the banks of the Arage, to act in case intervention should be reof the Araxes, to act in case intervention should be required in Persia. They are estimated at not less than 100 000 men.

100 000 men.

But, independently of that force, Russis is said to
have secure the active cooperation of several of the
chiefs of tribes who recognize her authority. In Rusden D ghastan, to the north and s uth toe Khans of Berbind, Tarkon, Knos, Chirvan, Karabagh, and others less known, are expected to furnish two bodies of horse and one of infantry. The chiefs have already received Russian decorations and high rank in the Russian army. They have, moreover, been promised a large recompense for faithful service, indemnities in lard or m key, and the succession to their Governments in favor of their sons.

By these means it is hoped that a general rising of the tribes that yield obedience to Sonamyl will be prevented or paralyzed. Similar means of seduction have been employed throughout the Canassus, to secure the coperation of some and the neutrality of others, and to sow discension among those who are the avowed

to sew disension among those who are the avowed enemies of Russia, for to this great object the views of Rn sia have been directed for months past. The force which is thus about to take the field is di-

The force which is thus about to take the field is divided into five corps which are to operate simultaneonly on the north line, on that of the Black Sea, on
the center, on the line of the Caspian, and on the south.

Gen Prince Baristinchi is the person who is still designed for the command in chief, and with him will be
associated a staff, composed of officers selected from
among the ablest and most experienced of the Russian
army. It is even experted that one of the Czar's
brobers will proceed to the scene of operations.

The Emperor is more than ever auxious to bring to
a conclusion the disastrous war of the Caucasus, which,

a conclusion the disastrous war of the Caucssus, which, by it esword or by disease, consumes annually a third or the Russian army, and which has now lasted for fifty years. Beside the glory which such a conquest would reflect on his seigh, he regards it as a matter of the

reflect on bis religib, he regards it as a matter of the greatest public interest. Alexander II. made his first military sessy in the Cancasus, and he is qualified to serimate the importance of a position which would at the same time command. Turkey, Persia and Central Asia, with the trade of those rich countries.

The results of the campaign about to open will, of course, depend on the manner in which it is conducted. It is certain that if Russia, with preparations on so large a scale, does not obtain important advantages, the tribes will become more confident and more andacious than ever, and the new Transcancassian provinces will be endangered, and her design of carrying a route for her trace through Georgia, and of making Tiflis a new Palcoyra, must be indefinitely postponed.

I must say a word about the preparations made by the mountain tribes for war. The news of the Russian armaments appears to have excited great agitation. the mountain tribes for war. The news of the Russian armanents appears to have excited great agitation smorg them. The chiefs who inhabit the northern slepes or rather the whole valley of Kuban, have met together in order to decide on a plan of common defense. Several conferences have been held, and the necessity of a single authority, with a view to the unity of operations, has been admit ed. To obviate jeal-eusies among the chiefs, it was agreed to confer on a stranger the chief command; and a Hungarian who had taken an active part in the wars of his own country, and who has since become a Mussulman, was selected. He accepted the command which was offered to him by a deputation, and some time since left Constantinople with over 400 Poles who are to form the nucleus of Polish legion under the immediate orders of one of their own countrymen.

own countrymen.
Two English vessels were freighted by him—a brig and a steamer—and, beside the expeditionary c-rps, carried out two field-batteries, somethousands of Minie

carried out two field-batteries, some thousands of Minie rifits, rockets, and ammunition, purchased, it is said, in Eogland, and secretly sent to the Bosphorus. They set sail during the pight. M. Boutinieff, however, discovered the affair, and the Russian steamer, the Prath. reveived orders to set sail immediately, and follow as closely as possible in the track of the English vessels. What occurred subsequently I am not aware.

In his two fild character of prophet and the most success of the Caucasian chiefs, Schamyl has seen with displeasure the selection of a stranger for the chief command. On the other hand, negotiations have been again opened with him: the Russian Governmenth ave effered a magnificent P incipatity, with the reversion to his sens and their descendants, on condition of his recognizing the suzerainty of the Czar, and engaging in his own name, and in that of his successors, to keep the mountain tribes in strict obedience to Russia.

On the 28th of January Dost Mahomed broke up his camp at Junroced, and, bidding farewell to the English Commissioner departed for Cabul. Of the nature and conditions of the assistance to be rendered to the Amee by the British Government nothing is known.

The Bank rates for discount continue at 8 per cent on Government bills and 10 per cent on commercial paper. The treegraph from Calcutts announces a further rate in the rates of the Bank of Bengal to 12 and 11 per cent. Exchange on London at Bombay, 2 1 1; at Calcutta by latest message, 2/21.

cutta by latest messages, 2/21.

The following article from the Pays, the Government paper, corroberates what has been said relative to the arrangement concluded in Paris between the British and French Governments to act together in the

Chinese seas:
"The Chinese affair, examined in a proper point of "The Chinese alian, examined in a proper point of view, presents two phases perfectly distinct—the past and the future. The first belongs to history; the second involves the interests of various Powers, whose com-merce at present is seriously damaged, and who per-ceive the necessity for putting an end to the present state of things. It is to do so that an honorable un-derstanding has lately been come to between France and England. The latter Power sends numerous reen forcements to Admiral Seymour, who will have an imforcements to Admiral Seymour, who will have an im-portant maritime force under his command. France, on her part, has maintained the squadron of Admira Guerin in the Chinese seas with a view to future opera-tions; and this squadron is to unite with the naval di-vision commanded by Rear Admiral Rigault de Vision commission by Near Admirst Egista de Genouilly. Thus our marine will be on a respectable footing. The two admirsts will have at their disposal steam frigates, corvettes, and gun boats, so valuable for an attack on the coast and for assending rivers. The maritime force of the two nations so em-ployed will necessarily bring the Chinese autnorities to terms which will put an end to the war, and improve to terms which will put an end to the war, and improve the former state of affairs. At the same time that the British Government is sending military recoforcements to China, it sends Special Commissioners charged with opening freeh negotiations, which which will have the greater chance of success as the Chinase will see that, from the imposing forces brought against them, it will not be for their advantage to continue the war."

M. de Beurboulon, French Charge d'Affaires to the Court of China, left by the Indian mail, which sailed from Marseilles on the 12th inst. He carries with him instructions to Admiral Guerin and Rigault de Genouilly, who command the French fleets in the Chinese Seas, to combine in future their operations with those of the to combine in future their operations with those of the British forces, conformably to the arrangement con-cluded in Paris between Lord Cowley and the French

Government
The London Globe says: "The force about to be con-The London Globe says: "The force about to be concentrated at Hong Kong will consist of two brig sides of infan'ry, comp sed of the 5th Fusileers, the 59th Regiment, now at Hong Kong, the 23th Fusileers, the 82d, 90th and 93d Regiments, which will proceed as soon as the shipping arrangements are completed. This face will be further receipforced by four companies of artiflery, 1,000 Marines and 100 men of the Royal Engineers; while, in the chape of auxiliasy corps, it will be accompanied by one battation of the Military Train, and 200 men of the Medical Staff Corps.

"The Commander-in-Chief will be Major General Ashburnham, C. B., who had a command in the Sullej campage."

compaign."
The Paris papers publish the following telegraphic

The Paris papers publish the following telegraphic dispatch:

"Copenhage, March 15, 1857.

"The treaty relating to the Sound Dues was signed yesterday by all the Powers interested."

It is said that after the departure of Feruk Khan from Paris, the Persian Government will be represented in France by an Ecvoy Extraordinary and Musister Plentpotentiary. A similar representative will be appointed to the Court of St. James.

The Earl of Amberst died on the 13th March.

The cause of the putting back to Liverpool of the steamship Circassian was a succession of terrific gales which she experienced off the coast of Ireland, which blew the sails to ribbons from the bowspit. So is said not to have sustained any material damage, and was expected to resume her voyage on the 17th or 19th March, after replacing her bowspit and sails.

A Madrid letter of the 9th March says: The projected expedition against Mexico assumes an aspect of some importance. Considerable preparations are making. General Pezuela is spoken of for the chief command. The choice of the Government is said to lie between him and General Lerrundi, the present Minister of Marine.

The Paris correspondence of The London Times.

The Paris correspondence of The London Times.

dated 13th ult, contains the following:

"Dispatches have been received this morning from the French Minister at Berlin; they doubtless relate to the Neucohatel question, which has the disadvantage of wearing out every one's patience, except perhaps that have bestowed on me. My name is T. C. Taylor.

ef the King of Prussia. It is raid that M. Rosenberg is expected on Monday to take part in the negotiations. If it be true, as a Berlin paper affirms, that the Paris Cenference has not the right to solve the question, it Cenference has not the right to solve the question, it might as well dissolve itself at once. The new instructions are said to be to the effect that the recognition of the rights of sovereignty is the express condition of his Majesty's renunciation of that sovereignty. The Emperor, I presume, now sees cause to regret his extreme condescendence to the King, and perhaps but for the esteem in which M de Hatzfeld is personally held at the Court of the Toileries, his disappointment would be minifested more strongly."

m mifested more strongly."

Lexpon, March 17 — Artificers are employed from

municated more strongly."

Lesnos, March 17 — Artificers are employed from 5 in the morning until 10 at night in Portamenth Dock-Yard, to equip the gunboat squadron for China enumerated yesterday as fitting out at Portamouth, and also the tro-pairlys and frigave Transit, Assistance, Adventure and Farious. The Transit is so far complete that she was swung in Portsmouth Harbor yesterdey for the adjustment of her compasses, and the others are all well forward.

The Shannon, 51, Capt. Peel, C. B., which has been prevented by the revere gales of the last two days from shipping the guns and other heavy stores she is to take out to China, shipped them yesterday, and will probably leave for her destination to day. The ships intended to carry troops will be most rigidly inspected and reported on prior to their embarkation by Vise Admiral Sir George Seymour and the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the South-West District. Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, so as to insure safety, health and comfort to the men.

Great Storm.—The Dublin journals of the 16th are

GREAT STORM.—The Dublin journals of the 16th are filled with accounts of the effects of a severe storm which, commencing on Friday night (13th), only sub-sided on Sunday evening.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONE? MARKET.—The "City Article" of The Times, dated Sturday evening, March 14, says:
"In the Stock Exchange to-day the rate for short leans on Government Securities was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$6 \frac{1}{2}\$ cont. In the discount market and at the Bank there was a very heavy seneral demand, and it is signin becoming evident that when the dividends fail due a large proportion of them will have to be carried back to the Bank in repayment for advances."

The same authority under date Monday evening, says: "The Kraliak Funds continue to show extreme duliness, the uninter-

the anticipations which had been entertained. To holders of shares at par, yielding 5 \$\text{P}\$ cent \$\tilde{P}\$ annum, it will be equal to an income tax of \$\tilde{P}\$ cent \$\tilde{P}\$ annum, it will be equal to an income tax of \$\tilde{P}\$ cent \$\tilde{P}\$ annum, it will be equal to an income tax of \$\tilde{P}\$ cent \$\tilde{P}\$ denoted by the Admiral from Australia, about £230,000, will be sent away, with the exception of 40,000 overeigns.

Her Majerry's ship Electrahas arrived from Port Phillip, with rold vaticed valued at £60,000. The William Money, from Melbourne, and the Vocalist, from Sydney, are also reported, but their quantity of gold, if any, remains to be ascertained.

The commercial letters from India received to-day are not unfavorable as regards the demand for European goods, but the pressure for money at Calcutta, which has eaused the rate of discount to advance to it \$\tilde{P}\$ cent, is calculated to give an additional stimulus to the shipment of sliver from this country. At Bombay the transactions in imports and been on a satisfactory scale, and would have been larger but for the firmness of holders, while at Calcutta an active general demand had prevailed both for Manchester manufactures and metals.

LONDON MARKET —The London Corn market was heavy on Monday, and sales sould not have been pressed at a decline of 1 or 2 on Witear. White American quoted at 62, 6581, and red 58, 6682, American Fiou, 30, 1033.

From Liverpool our commercial advices are very measer, being the following extracts from The London Times: March 18.—There was an improved tone in Gorron to-day. The sales were over 7,000 baies, including 1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices were the turn against buyers.

Beranstures—The only allission we find to this market is under date of Monday evening, the 16th, as follows: To-day there was an increased luquiry for Waest, and full prices are insisted upon. The weather is stormy.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM THE RAP-IDS BELOW NIAGARA FALLS.

Suspension Bridge, March 31, 1857. The great Bridge is located a mile and a half below the Falls. After the vast quantity of water of the river plurges over the Cataract, it runs about six miles through a wild and deep chasm, with perpen-dicular walls of craggy rocks, looking as though they had been rent asunder by some mighty effort of nature and as if the concentrated waters of the river were in a frightful struggle to force their escape through a unevenly covered with the obstructions of mountain rocks buried deep in the bed of the rapids, only adds to the sublime and awful confusion, but cannot impede the progress of the wild and mighty rush of Niagara

Rapids. On Tuesday, March 31, a little before 12 o'clock, a man was seen fleating in the swift rapids under the bridge. The report spread immediately, and the citizens flew to the bridge from all directions. Immediiately another report told that the man had found lodgment on a rock in the rapide! Could it be possible thought I, as I ran with the crowd to the bank man after having been once even in the edge of the rapids below the bridge, could escape death! I knew that just below the bridge was the roughest rapid—its depth and velocity had always prevented sounding bot om. I had often gone there to the bank and gaz for hours on the scene, which continually varied as t obstructed current flies back against contending waves, sending its foam and spray thirty or forty feet high; I had gone there, too, by mornlight, to contemplate the awful grandeur of the scene.

On reaching the bridge, with the anxious crowd, I

On reaching the bridge, with the anxions crowd, I looked where every eye was gazing in painful anxiety, and these, nearly 300 feet down the perpendicular sides of rocks, was the figure of a man upon a rock in the edge of the rapids. A spy-glass showed that he was an aged man with a bald head, and well dressed in dark clother: and we could see him move carefully on the rock. It appeared barely possible to us that by a desperate effort he might gain a rock near him, and then find a safer spot nearer the perpendicular baok. Every one saw that he could not have approached the spot where he was, except by being carried there in the rapids from some way above. Between the rapids and the perpendicular rocks slong the bank, it was evident no human aid could be given him. But something must be done; the man was wet and cold, if not exhausted. A young man by the name of Charles Whitner is now seen to carry a ladder along the top of the bank above, but what can he do with a ladder? It is 300 feet down to the unfortunate man, and the rocks project over so that the man cannot be seen from the bank above. Mr. Whitmer now sends for more ladders, and a crowd begins to tie them together; more ladders, and a crowd begins to tie them together a man is now sent on the opposite side of the river, where he can see the man and signal where the ladders where he can see the man and signal where the ladders should be let down. The line of ladlers begins to descend, and is held at the top by ropes tastened to trees. The poor man below has been moving, as if wanting to leave the rock, but dares not venture—he knows nothing of what is going on above him; if he sees the long crowd of anxious spectators on the bridge it can only disheaten him for therether only disheaten him for the state. it can only district the property of the prope little dirt to fall down close by the poor man below—he looks up—unexpected hope! He sees a ladder swinging and slowly descending from rocks high over him. To him it must look like "Jacob's ladder" let down from Heaven! From his position he can ree none of his anxious rescuers—not even one half the line of his ders. The end of the ladder seams now not more than twen y feet from him. He cannot reach that from the rock where he is. He is now trying to leave the rock! He may jump to the next rock by a desperace effort—if he slips he is lost in the rapids. At last he jumps, and the crowd on the bridge give tramendous cheers over his success. He is now seen to whip his arms about himself, to exercise himself to keep from freezing, for he had been an hour and a half on the cheers over his success. He is now seen to whip his arms about himself, to exercise himself to keep from treezing, for he had been an hour and a half on the rock. We now saw that a man had begun to despend the ladders from the top to render any assistance that might be reseded. This man was Mr. Theileg the bridge porter. He descended to the end of the ladder, and found that it must be let down twenty feet lower. He then ascended and they lowerel the ladder; and now the man below was able to reach it, and began slowly to ascend. A courageous German by name of Ignasts Erne, an old man who could not speak any English, now went down the isdeers to give assistance it is should be needed. We saw him meet the cold, wet and simust chiausted old man near to the bottom; we carefully went below him and ascended, with hin, to encourage and help him! They came safe to the top of the bank, and we saw that the life of a respectable aspearing stranger had been asved. He appeared to be a man of string constitution, though nearly sirry years of age. His countenance bespoke the gratified be felt, and the crowd expressed their own juy and sympaty in the most hearty sheers. The stranger was taken to the Ladour Houre, where he was eved for in the bindest manter by Mr. Ladour, the proprietor. After putting on some dry clothes, the stranger appeared on this plazza, at the request of the crowd. Sain he (in substance):

Gentlemen of kind hearts, I cannot express my feelembetance): Gentlemen of kind hearts, I cannot express my feel-

ings nor my thanks, so great is my gratifude to you. Nor is it in my power to reward you. I hope none of

revide in West Winfield, Herkimer Co. N. Y. I was on my return home from the West. A little before 12 o'clock to-day I west down the states by the mill above the bridge, to see how the machinery that tarns the mill here was constructed. I hat my footbold at the edge of the rapids, and was carried with great velocity in the water, when suddenly I found myself on the rick where you found me. While there I saw the crowd gather on the bridge, but until I saw the ladder I had not the elightest hope that I could be rescued.

The Rev. Mr. Knap of this village, whose own health is very feeble, helped to lower the ladders ever the bank. Mr. Coburn was the first who ventured part-way down the ladders to see if they were being

part way down the ladders to see if they were being properly lowered.

ELOPEMENT WITH A WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS.

A HUSBAND IN SEARCH OF HIS FAMILY. From The Detroit Free Bress, 294.

A man named John Cooper, residing in Scotsville, Morroe Co., N. Y., arrived in this city yesterday in search of his family, consisting of a wife and two daughters of the respective ages of twelve and fourteen years. The substance of his tale was, that they had eloped with a man named William Story of the same place, who left behind him a wife and three children of his own. The party had brought with them their trunks and baggage, and were well provided The elopement had been carried into execution on Sunday, the 8th of March, under a plea of going to church, the trunks having been privately taken out of the house day, the Sih of March, under a pies of going to charch, the trunks having been privately taken out of the house the day before without his knowledge. It was some distance to church, and the suspicions of the husband were not aroused by the absence of the parties over night, as he thought they might have remained at a neighbor's house. Their protracted absence aroused his suspicions, however, and he started in pursuit, leaving an older daughter at home. The woman is about fifty sears of any

bis suspicions, however, and he started in pursuit, leaving an older daughter at home. The woman is about fifty years of age.

Eyon his arrivall here the affair was put into the heads of officer A. W. Sprague, who, with his usual alacrity and vigilance, immediately set about ferreting out the matter. He soon found that the parties had arrived in this city some time since, and after some trouble and inquiry a satisfactory trace of them was found in one of the trunks, left in Marrin's Hotel as security for a board bill of \$15. Thence they were traced to the Lamed House, where they owed \$12.50, and from there to Johnson's Hotel. They remained there some days, and then took their departure for the country, the man and woman passing as husband and wife, and the girls as their daughters. Officer Sprague followed their trail, and found the party at Hall's brick-yard, three miles from the city, minus the man, who, after decoying the three females away from home, and probably robbing them of their money, basely descrited them last Wednesday, and left them penniless and amost destitute of the necessaries of life. The woman is an intelligent person, far advanced in life, and the daughters very interesting and attractive girls, of good education and pleasing personal exterior. What motive could have induced a woman to ruin not only herself, but her own children, by so ill advised and reckless a step, we cannot imagine. Trusting to the promise of a man who would desert his own wife and children, was certainly a fragile hope, and one that too roon saw its fulfillment in the destruction of all her

less a step, we cannot imagine. Trusting to the promise of a man who would desert his own wife and children, was certainly a fragile hope, and one that too room saw its fulfillment in the destruction of all her prospects of peace or comfort forever, as the sequel will show.

The injured husband, with a heart scarcely less hard than that of the man who had wronged him, took his daughters with him, and repudiating the wife who had shared his bed for twenty-one years, left her, desolate and alone, in poverty and destitution, to wear away the remaining few years that are allotted her in her old age among strangers, and thousands of miles from any friend. Who can tell the anguish that wrings that heart, bowed down by the weight of fifty years, the desertion of the man for whom she sacrificed everything, and the separation from her only hope—her children. The shanty that covers her contains her clothing that the stony-hearted husband took from the trunks and threw to her, and nothing else. Even the necessaries for the support of life are wanting. A terrible retribution has overtaken her, and a more terrible one awaits the man who was the cause of it, if there is any justice to be dealt out in time to coiae.

The trunks were found to contain everything necessary in the shape of clothing, together with books in abundance, and many other things, showing that the woman had been accustomed to a comfortable style of living, and could not have left their home on the plea of poverty or inadequate support. That their home was a happy one, is a deduction that the conduct of the father and husband does not seem to imply. Ha took the trunks and their contents, with the exception of his wife's clothing, home with bim. Heaven send that dire dreams may haunt his pillow till he relents from his bard-hearted decision, and acts more in accerdance with the dicta'es of humanity toward his cring, but unfortunate wife.

"TURNED UP" AGAIN .- Every time the Shamoeratic party has some especially mean job to perform, it calls on The N. Y. Observer. If the Christian ministry is to be attacked—if the Northern churches are to be arraigned—if man catching and man-stealing are to be defended on strictly "religious" grounds-if the Border-Ruffian argument is to be presented with the ministerial twang superadded- The Observer is called into the field. It "turns up" on every occasion when a triumph of Slavery is to be achieved or has been accomplished. It "turned up" in defense of the Fugicompished. It "turned up" in defense of the Fugi-tive Slave Law; it "turned up" in defense of the Ne-braska scheme; it "turns up" in behalf of the Dred Scott decision. Every time Slavery has made a new demand, The Observer has made haste to back it up. Every time a new rascality has been hatched in the National Capitol, The Observer has shricked Amen.

It is just now devoting its pious energies to abusing these clergymen who have animadverted upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court. It is righteously indignant that the pulpit should be poliuted by the Indignant that the pulpit should be polluted by the leprosy of Republicanism. There is no measure to its rage against what it seems to consider the Abolition tendency of the Northern Church. The Democratic journals, of course, publish its articles with great glee, under the caption of "Opinions of the Religious Press."

[Utica Herald.

MURDER IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA .- On Sunday night last Mr. Samuel H. White, a farmer residing about four miles from Washington, Pa., was murdered while sleeping in bed. His wife, who had got out of bed and was in an adjoining room, heard a noise outside of the house, and saw two men enter the bedroom which she had just left, and which was on the ground floor. Believing them to be thieves, she rushed to the house of a neighbor and gave the alarm. A Mr. Allison and others accompanied her home; he went in, when, unable to await his report, the balf-frantic mother rushed in, snatched up her still sleeping and un harmed children, and came out—the father lay there dead, covered with blood—the house rifled by the mur derers.

On examination it was found that the skull had been while eleeping in bed. His wife, who had got out of

deers.

On examination it was found that the skull had been crushed in by blows with the poll of an ax. above both eyebrows, the jaw-bone broken, and several cuts on the foor, the head. The pillow and upper portion of the bed were saturated with blood—blood was on the floor, the walls, the ceiling, the furniture—and the murderers must have carried upon their persons damning evidence of their atrocious crime, in the life blood of their victim! They had murdered him with an ax from his own wood-pile—lummaged the de-k, bureau, Ac., and even pried open a seceret drawer, which leads us to believe that they were acquainted with deceased, and had seen him receive or pay out money. Their us to believe that they were acquainted with deceased, and bad seen him receive or pay out money. Their booty amounted to seven hundred dollars. A Coroner's trupest was beld on Morday, but no traces could be found of the perpetrators of the hellish deed.

COLUMBUS AND DR. KANE .- The Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN, of this City, lately delivered a Lecture at Albany in which he made the following allusion to Columbus, his burial-place, and the death of the late Dr. Kane. We copy from The Albany Ecening Transcript's report:

Transcript's report:

"Columbus possessed a restless spirit, ever seeking new ebjects on which it might fasten itself. And even in death, his benes have not been permitted to rest. They were interred first in Spain, then in San Domingo, then in Cuba, and as he now lies, the steamer which cleaves the waters of the bay may shake the reof-covering of his long, last home. How fitting that the bones of the first great discoverer should be buried in the island from which have gone out the remains of accept great navigator; one who, measured by his accomplishments, was proved not too young to die. Rise up, eternal barriers of Greenland ice, the architecture of six thousand years, to but the entrance to the pole. Shut in the huge secrets of ages, and lock them fast in your icy embrace.

Ye are the recture of hix thousand years, to but the entrance to the pole. Shut in the huge secrets of ages, and lock them fast in your icy embrace.

Ye are the undying monuments which tower to the memory of a brave man and a philanthropist, gone to his reward. Ye are the memories of a great and mighty spirit, crushed in its early bursts, and withered when it had but begun to bloom. Hane over them high tents. ornseed in he early dense, and withered when it had but begun to bloom. Hang ever them, bright curtains of the Northern Light for he who traced the path of discovery among their ley fastnesses has cessed to be on earth. Fit place for thy transit, loved Dr. Kane, was the island in which lie moldering the bones of the other great navigator who first gave America to the world." NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PIONEERS OF THE WEST. By W. P. STRICK LAND. 12me. pp 400. Corton & Porter.

The remantic features of Western adventure are set forth in this volume with picturesque effect. In the progress of exploration, from the time of De Soto to the most recent pioneers, every step is marked by incidents which require no embellishments of fancy to afford a theme for exciting description. Mr. Strickland fully appreciates the capabilities of his subject, and has wrought up the fertile materials which it presents into a volume no less attractive than it is informing.

Passing by the chapters on the "Hunters of the West," and the "Pioneer Settlers," we come to an account of the "Pioneer Preachers," who were among the earliest adventurers to penetrate the wilderness in the discharge of their great commission to seek and save the lost. Even before the cabin was ready for its occupant, or any places of public worship had been erected, these valiant heralds of the Gospel "blazed" their way through the forests, declaring the message of salvation in the echoing woods. The theological training of the pioneer preachers was such as could not pass muster at the present day. But perhaps it was none the worse on that account.

none the worse on that account.

The pioneer preacher had not the helps enjoyed by the preacher of the present day. If he could not walk alone, no crutches were provided. Skeletons and sketch-books, pulpit assistants and prescher's manuals and sermons and commentaries were then out of the question; and even if he had them, he could not carry them with him in his saddle bags. They were shut up to the Bible and its study alone, and this, we may safely affirm, was the secret of their power. Communing, as they did, with the Divine Mind, through the written Word they came before the people as Muses cane affirm, was the secret of their power. Communing, as they did, with the Divine Mind, torough the written Word, they came before the people as Muses came down from the bursing mountain, and the words they spoke were full of spirit shallife. Much is said and written about the ministry needed for the times, and great stress is laid upon a thorough theological training, all which is right, and no minister of the present day, with the facilities ecloyed should content himself without it; but, after all, there is a one thing needful—a size quannon—a thorough baptism into the truth and Spirit of God, a consecration of soul and body to the work of the ministry, to the ignoring of everything else that can only make successful ministers of Jesus Christ. The pioneer preachers did not get their systematic theology from human productions filled with human speculations and fine-spun theories about election, reprobation, eternal filiation, et castern; but they drew their systems directly from the Bible, the living fountain of eternal truth. When, therefore, they preached a doctrinal discourse, it was thoroughly Biblical and sound. Nor did they go to any system of moral philosophy to learn what were man's rights on the one hand, or his duties on the other. The ethics of the New Teetsment were sufficiently copious and clear to shed light on all these subjects.

Nor were they dandled on the lap of luxury into

Nor were they dandled on the lap of luxury into

Nor were they dandled on the lap of luxury into effeminacy and inglorious ease.

Our pioneer traveled through the wilderness, preaching from place to place, until the Indians invaded the country and commenced their depredations. Still, though thus interrupted, wherever he could get a congregation in the woods, or in a cabin, he was always ready and willing to preach to them the Gospel. He did not receive salary enough to keep his horse, had he been under the necessity of purchasing his feed. All that was allowed him was a sum less than one hundred dollars; and should he, by chance have received more it must be accounted for, and the proceeds taken to Conference, to make up the deficiencies of those who had not received their pay. Any small present that might have been made had also to be accounted for; and we recollect distinctly of reporting a pair of socks. might have been made had also to be accounted for; and we recollect distinctly of reporting a pair of socks given to us by an old lady in lieu of quarterage, when traveling French Grant Circuit in 1835, the whole amount of salary received during the year by the Presiding Elder, R. O. Spencer, and two preachers, not amounting to one hundred dollars. Well did Gen. Harrison say, that "though the circuit preachers of early times did not take, like the Jesuits, the vow of poverty, their condition and circumstances were precisely the same as if they had taken such a vow."

Here is an illustration of the manner in which

Here is an illustration of the manner in which they encountered difficulties, drawn from real life. About the same period, a preacher by the name of Wilkinson was transferred from the Virginia Conference to the Western Conference. He was young and elequent—a son of thunder; and many a stout heart at the camp meetings, among the sturdy pioneer hunters and settlers, had been smitten by the power of his words. As a legate of heaven,

"By him the violated law Spoke out its thunders."

And whether in the rude log-church, at the camp-mee

And whether in the rude log-church, at the camp-meetings in the forest, or in the crowded city, the power of his eloquence was felt.

Having attended conference in Tennessee, and received his appointment, he started, accompanied with others, to cross the wilderness for the destined field of his labors. They had not proceeded far on their journey before his horse became so lame that it was impossible for him to proceed. The company, unwilling to wait, and not knowing how iong it would take to restore his horse, proceeded on without him. After remaining some days, his horse had so far recovered as to enable him to proceed; but he found himself in a dilemma almost as creat as the one from which he ered as to enable him to proceed; but he found himself in a dilemma almost as great as the one from which he had been extricated. His horse-feed, of which he thought he had brought sufficient to last the journey,—and it doubtless would have proved adequate but for the detention—wasfexbaus'ed; and in addition to this his own prevision spoiled, with the exception of a small piece of dried beef. At Bean's Station, on the frontier, he obtained a cup of milk and a plees of corn bread. The people there endeavored to dissuade him from the underteking, and carnestly advised him to wait until he could obtain company to travel with him. But he would listen to no advice; he had sent on his appointments in advance, and he was resolved if it was possible, to reach them, that the people should not be disappointed. The station was so scarce of provision that he could obtain no supply for himself; and all he could get for his horse was some frost-bitten corn. On, therefore, with his meager suppply be journeyed. Between bim and Crab Orchard, a distance of one hundred and thirty wiles, there was naught but a tenantless Between him and Crab Orchard, a distance of one hundred and thirty wiles, there was nought but a tenantiess wilderness. Occasionally he would stop and let his horse graze upon the herbage, while he would sparingly partake of his dried beef. At length the settlements were reached; put preacher and herse were so much exhausted that they scarcely had strength to eat. He, perhaps, would not have suffered so much from want, it he had not met haif-way in the wilderness a staving soldier, exturning home from Wayne's army, with whom nd be had not net half-way in the widerness a starving soldier, returning home from Wayne's army, with whom he sivided his last morsel. The pioneer soldier, as well as the pioneer preacher of those days, not only "smelt powder" but often were subjected to other trials, to which the epauletted, brass-buttoned soldier and white-cravated, black vested preacher of the present day are strangers.

And another showing that they had no respect of

persons in the performance of their errand.

A certain presiding elder, on his round, came to sown on one of the circuits where quarterly meeting A certain presiding ener, on the characteristic was to be teld, and, putting up his horse late on Saturcay evening, wated for the Sabba h. The church, as is usual on tuch occasions, was crowded in every part. The preacher in charge was a young man of not much experience, though coveted to his work, and striving hard to please the people is all things, so that he might win them to reigion. Just as the edger, a fine, stardy specimen of a backwoods preacher, was accounting his text, he felt the tail of his coat auddenly jerked. Turning round in the midst of the sentence, the wong treacher, with great trepidation, whispered: "Green's Turning round in the midet of the sentence, the soung preacher with great trepidation, whispered: 'Greera' Jackson is in the congregation.' The elder, feeling indignant at the interruption, which was noticed by all raising his voice, still looking at the preacher, who had his head cown, exclaimed: "Who is General Jackson? God Almighty will damn him, if he don't repent, as seen as he would an unconverted Guines inger." Then, turning, he resumed the reading of his tait. The General, then President of the United States, on a visit to the West, was standing in the aide, leaning against a post. He listened with great attention and interest to the seamon, showing, as he cid on all occasions great respect for religion and the worthip of God.

The transition from preaching to panther-hunting is not difficult, and on this subject Mr. Strickland discourses with unction.

discourses with unction.

PIONEER PANTHER HUNTING.

Of all the wild beasts that inhabit the Western forests, note are more the hunter's dread than the panther. Their sly steathly, cat-like tread scarcely making a rustle smong dry leaves, their frightful spring, and the certainty of securing their victim in their long, knife-like claws, has assigned to them a place in the West smilar to that occupied by the lion in the forests of Africa. They have not, to be sure, the strength of the bear, nor the prowling nature of the wolf, but what they lack in strength, they make up in quickness of motion, and terrific fierceness of attack. While the bear is getting ready for a hug, the panther will tear his victim to pieces. The scream of the panther, like the rattle of the Western screpont, is a sound that never fails to create a tremor in the nerves of the bravest backwoodsman, and when one is heard in a settlement, it creates as great an excitement as the presence of a

rabid dog would among the inhabitants of a village. They attack almost all hinds of beasts, but generally they have a preference for the dew, elk and buffals. Large as the latter animal is, it falls a victim to the nanther's deadly spring. When, from some overhanging cliff, or the branches of some tree, it springs upon a buffalo, striking its claws deep into the flesh, there is no escape; for its claws are so sharp and strong, that they penetrate the bark of the hardest tree, analitage them to ascend with the flestness of a sat. The affrighted animal may plunge through the thicket and endeavor to shake off the terrible foe, but all is of an avail; the pauther grappling the neck, soon attracts the life blood, and the viorim falls. In their native wildness they were as featless as they were ferocious, until the deadly hunter's rifle taught them the power of man. They will, notwithstanding, when they are confident of success, attack a man though they will run from a dog not because they fear him—for with one stroke of their paw they could put a stop to his chase and silence his barking forever—but because of the proximity of the hunter with his rifle.

The following parrative is from a pioneer bunte of Kentucky, who is said to have killed the last buffalo in the cane-brakes of that State:

of Kentucky, who is said to have killed the last buffalo in the cane-brakes of that State:

I was living on a bracch of Bigbone, called Panther Run from the circumstacce, to this day. It was the year after I had been out with General Wayne. I had left home for a deer hunt, with ritle, tomahawk and butcher-knife in my belt, as customary, and, securing about the woods. I came to a thick piece of brash; fishert, a perfect thicket of hope poles. I discovered some dreadful growling and seuffling was going on by the cound, apparently within a bundred yards or sa. I crept as cautiously and silently as possible, through the thicket, and kept on until I found myrelf within, perhaps, twents stepe of two very large male bathers, who were making a desperate fight acreaming, spiting and yelling like a couple of ram cats, only much louder as you may guess. At last one of them seemed to have abe lutely killed the other for he lay quies motionless. This was what I had been waiting for; and while the other was swinging hat kward and forward over him in trimuph, I blazed away but, ewing to his inpular motion. I shot him through the buige of the ribs, a little too far back to kill him instantly. They are very hard to kill. But he made one prodicious bound through the brush and cleated himself out of ight the ground where we were being quite broken, as well as stout, in those days, and feared either man are mortal in a routflie; but I had hard work to keep my feet under the weight of such a besat. I had my kilfe out in an instant, and put it into him as fast as possible for dear life. So we tosseled away, and the ground being sideling and steep at that, which increased my trouble to keep from falling, we gradually worked down hill till I was forced against a large log, and we both came to the ground, I inside and the panther outside of it he still keeping hold although evidently weakening under the repeared digs and rips he was getting. I kept on knifing away till I found his hold slackoning, and he let go at last, to my great rej

has several illustrative engravings of scenes in Western life.

THE PHYSICAL ATLAS OF NATURAL PHENOMEN
By ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, F. R. S. E., F. R. C.
F. G. S. A new and enlarged edition. William Blackwo
k Sons, Edinburgh and London. Sold by Bangs, Brothe
& Co.

The first edition of this work, which appeared in 1848 formed a marked event in the history of geography as taught and expounded in the English tongue. It consisted of thirty plates and nicety-two follo pages of text. Its object was to present, in a graphic form, a concise and comprehensive view of the physical geography of the globe - embracing under that term its superficial structure, the movements of its serial and oceanic currents, and the distribution of organized existence on its surface. It was received with very great favor, and had a large sale, in spite of the high price at which it was necessarily sold. The first impression was exhausted some time ago, and a new edition was called for.

In the present edition the author has availed himself

of the epportunity to extend the domain of physical geography, by the introduction of some subjects not hitherto embraced in that term, but which seem necesary to complete the original design. It contains seven maps, each accompanied by an original essay, on the mes not comprised in the first edition, namely: The Distribution of Marine Life, the Geology of Europe, and of the United States and British North America, the Physical Characteristics of the Arctic Polar Basia, Terrestial Magneti-m, the Moral and Statistical Classification of the Human Family, and the Geographical Distribution of Health and Disease. Six maps, comprising Botanical Geography, Icothermal Lines, Currents of Air, and the Mountain Systems of Europe, Asia, and America, have been withdrawn, and new maps, constructed from fresh materials, have been substituted. The letter-press explanatory of these plates has been rewritten and extended from eighteen to twenty-two pages.

The twenty-three mans which are retained have been thoroughly revised and in many cases consider ably altered and enlarged; while of the remaining seventy-four pages of letter-press, fourteen have been re written, and the others corrected and enlarged where requisite. There are thus twenty plate illustrations, and sixty-four pages of the letter-press in this, which did not appear in the first edition; and a carefully compiled index has been appended.

"The Atlas," in its present en'arged and improved form, presents a condensed summary of the science of physical geography at its present stage of progress. For his science, though of comparatively recent date, has been of remarkably rapid growth; and every day adding to our stock of knowledge therein, correction the mistaken conjectures of a too rapid generalization, and bringing to light new facts, new relations, new re

The object of physical geography is to discover and xpound those facts and laws in regard to the earth on which we live, which directly or indirectly affect the civilization, the happiness, the material, moral, and intellectual growth of man. Thus its province embraces the great natural features of the earth; the successive changes which its surface has undergone; the various influences of climate and temperature; the distribution of plants and animals; the currents of the ocean and of the atmosphere and the localities of diseases. The difference between political and physical geography is in the fact that the former chronicles what is mutable and accidental, and the latter records what is immutable and inevitable. The boundaries of States and Kingdome are regulated by wars, by revelutions, by treaties, by conventions—an Alexander, a Geoghia Khan, a Napoleon, make all the old maps obsolete, bough even conquerors, revolutions, and time itself are bliged to show some respect to natural boundaries and divisions. But the great primary features of the earth, te nountains, its rivers, its valleys, its plains, remain he same from generation to generation and from age

Physical geography has a necessary relation to histery; and the facts of the former shape and control he events of the latter. It is very instructive to examine the excellent maps, in the atlas we have ander examination, of the river systems and mountain systems of Asia and Europe, with refer ence to the great migrations of nations, and see how the whole course of invasion and conquest has been regulated by the great naural highways of the earth's surface. The growth and progress of particular communities are essentially dependent upon the primitive and original advantages or disadvantages. Compare Arabia and the United States in regard to navigable atreams, for instancethe former a waterless waste, and the latter so veined with rivers and lakes-and it will be easily seen how fferent the fate and fortune of the two territories must necessarily be. South America and Africa present interesting points of comparison and contrast this regard.

The excellence of the various maps comprising this atlas, both formal and substantial, is of the highest